

Barnstable, Mass.	<i>M. L. Fernald</i> ,	No. 8381	31 July, 1913	N.E.B.C.
"	"	15851	7 Oct., 1917	"
"	<i>Fernald & Long</i> ,	15939	4 Sept., 1918	"
Milford, Conn.	<i>E. H. Eames</i>	5860	13 Oct., 1907	Gray
Tom's River, N. J.	<i>L. H. Lighthipe</i>		1 Sept., 1890	N.Y.B.G.
Shark's River, N. J.	<i>H. Edwards</i>		Aug., 1886	"

In addition, the following sheets likewise should be so designated:—

Sheffield, Mass.	<i>R. Hoffman</i>	25 Sept., 1899	N.E.B.C.
Concord, Mass	<i>R. J. Eaton</i>	15 Sept., 1928	"
"	"	28 Sept., 1930 (TYPE)	"

Occasional collections from Long Island and Nantucket appear to be somewhat depauperate specimens of genuine *L. alopecuroides*, as for instance:—

Babylon, L. I.	<i>W. N. Clute</i>	No. 360	8-9 Sept., 1898	N.Y.B.G.
"	"		20 July, 1899	Herb. L. Griscom
Nantucket, Mass.	<i>L. L. Dame</i>		Aug., 1886	N.E.B.C.
"	<i>J. R. Churchill</i>		7 Sept., 1909	"

As an example of the confusing status of the group in New Jersey, a specimen collected by *P. Wilson* at Tom's River, New Jersey, 9 September, 1915 (New York Botanical Garden), corresponds in every detail with the best material from the southern coastal plain, whereas a plant collected as *L. alopecuroides* by Wilson at the same locality eight days earlier shows leaf- and sporophyll-characters of *L. inundatum* var. *robustum*.

In general, there are no clearly defined lines of demarcation separating *L. inundatum* and the two varieties, one from another. Apparently the variety *robustum* in its typical development is an uncommon plant. Many extreme forms of the species and variety *Bigelovii* approach it in one or more particulars, but usually resolve into their true categories, on balance, as it were.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

NEW PLANTS FROM OREGON

L. F. HENDERSON

JUNIPERUS CALIFORNICA, var. **Siskiyouensis**, var. nova. Differt a forma typica foliis minoribus, subtus albis; amentis masculis minoribus, antheris circa 14; strobilis globoso-oblongis, minoribus; testa valde indurata; cotyledonibus 5-6.—Summit of the Siskiyou Mountains, near Highway, Jackson County, April 23, 1930. My no. 12483.

Associated with *Juniperus occidentalis* and easily mistaken for it. It differs from *J. Californicus*, var. *Utahensis* in leaves very glandular; berries oblong, reddish-yellow, with scarcely evident scales, 8–10 mm. long. Very few fruits were found this year, but in all examined the cotyledons were found to be 5–6.

CALOCHORTUS GREENEI, var. **calvus**, var. nova. Differt a forma typica sepalis intra et infra calvis; petalis valde inarctatis etiam conniventibus; sepalis basi papillosis, non “capillos gerentibus.”—South slope of Siskiyou Mountains, in brushy land or open, Jackson County, near the California line, July 12, 1930. My no. 12809. TYPE in Herb. Univ. of Oregon.

This may prove to be a new species rather than a variety, but it bears so close a resemblance in strongly papillate scales and hairs to *C. Greenei*, which was discovered in Siskiyou County, California, only three miles (on its northern line) from where my plant grew, that I prefer, at least for the present, to consider it a well-marked variety. The colors of flowers are also the same.

DRABA AUREOLA, var. **paniculata**, var. nova. Planta non simplex, sed supra folia congesto-ramosa.—TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon, collected by me on the North Sister of the Three Sister Mountains in August, 1881, and by many others since. My no. 13494.

This branching form seems to be the only one on the Three Sister Mountains of Oregon, though specimens from Mt. Rainier in Washington are unbranched!

COGSWELLIA UTRICULATA, var. **papillata**, var. nova. Fructus papillis 1-multi-loculatis indutus; valleculae 1-vittatae, commissura 4–6-vittata.—Siskiyou Mountains near the California line in Jackson County, and elsewhere, June 12, 1930. My no. 12614. TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon.

Found in many places, often with the glabrous form. Possibly the number of vittae varies from the number stated.

DICENTRA FORMOSA, var. **breviflora**, var. nova. Flos cordato-rotundus, fere tam latus quam longus.—Mirror Lake, south of Mt. Hood, where found by *Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Leach*, July 24, 1927. Their no. 1360. TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon.

I can find no way in which this plant differs from the common *D. formosa* save in its remarkably short flowers, 10 mm. wide by 12 mm. long.

ROSA SPITHAMEA, var. **solitaria**, var. nova. Differt a forma typica floribus semper solitariis; tota planta magis glandulosa; dentibus

foliorum denticulatis et valde glandulosis; setis fere nullis.—Road from Diamond Lake to North Umpqua River, alt. 5000 feet, Douglas County, July 9, 1930. My no. 13238. TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon.

The glandular-denticulate leaf-teeth are things of beauty. Hundreds of flowers were seen and a dozen or more collected, and all solitary on the stems. From Jepson's var. *sonomensis* it differs in single flowers and almost complete absence of bristles.

RHODODENDRON **Leachianum**, sp. nov. Frutex valde ramosa, 6–10 pollicaris; foliis oblongo-obovatis, supra glabris vel apice tenuiter lepidotis, $\frac{1}{2}$ –1-pollicaribus, subtus lepidoto-punctatis, acutis vel obtusis, sempervirentibus, rigidis; floribus corymboso-umbellatis, longe pedicellatis, gemma quaque singulis; calyce rubro, 4–5 mm. longo, lobis ovatis obtusis; corolla rosea, imo alba vel albescente, 10 mm. longa, 12–15 mm. lata, lobis tubo aequantibus vel eo longioribus, obtusis, extus lepidotis; staminibus corollam aequantibus vel superantibus, filamentis glabris, antheris oblongis, poris dehiscentibus; ovario valde flavo-lepidoto, 5-loculoso, compresso vel hemispherico, nunquam pyramidato; seminibus fuscis vel flavis, ellipticis, 0.5 mm. longis.—Flowering in May and June, according to elevation. When first discovered in 1930 by *Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Leach* (their no. 2915), only a small patch was found, in the higher Siskiyou Mountains of Curry County, Oregon, and no good fruit was obtained. On a second trip this year (1931) it was found to be abundant in dry, rocky ground on Horse Sign Butte and along Collier Bar Trail, alt. 2000–4000 feet, in the same county; and in this collection is much good fruit of last year's crop. TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon; cotypes in the Gray Herbarium, Herbarium of the Arnold Arboretum and elsewhere.

This plant seems to me to stand very near to *Rhododendron Lapponicum*, but it differs in larger obovate to elliptic leaves generally perfectly smooth above or with few scales at the tip, though very lepidote-punctate below; slightly wider corolla; calyx red and 3–4 mm. long; pedicels merely glandular; and capsule hemispherical or even obcompressed, very different in form from the pyramidal capsule of *R. Lapponicum*. I take great pleasure in naming this unique plant for the discoverers, zealous collectors and mountain lovers of Portland, Oregon, who have discovered several new plants, including one new genus.

NAVARRETIA **Savagei**, sp. nova. Planta simplex 6–15 cm. alta, erecta, basi glandulosa ubi magis pubescenti, supra caule, foliis, bracteis, et calycibus glanduloso-villosa; foliis 1–2 cm. longis, infra bipinnatis, supra tenuiter pinnatis, lobis albo-aciculatis; bracteis

similibus sed simplicioribus; calyce nunc lobis simplicibus, nunc inaequaliter trilobatis; corolla tenebroso-coerulea vel purpurea, anguste infundibuliforme supra medium, haud calycem excedente; staminibus paulo longe exsertis, supra curvatis; capsula 2-3-semi-nibus, sed horum unum solum maturante, basi quattuor valvis dehiscente, sed apice cohaerente et apiculata, rotundata sed 4-angulata, 1-loculata; semine magno, ruptam capsulam tollente, ad extremum profunde excavato.—Moist rocky flats, Sam's Valley, Jackson County, which later becomes very dry, June and July; fruit September. My no. 12979. TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon.

I take great pleasure in dedicating this little plant to my friend LINCOLN SAVAGE of Grant's Pass, Oregon, who, as companion and amateur botanist, has rendered me much assistance. Any one who has followed the above description of this plant will see that it is so close to Greene's *N. mitracarpa* that further study may prove it to be merely a variety of his species. But as seen in Sam's Valley, several hundred miles from Colusa County, California, its slender, unbranched, upright stems; the more numerous segments of the leaves and their more compound form; its more divided calyx-lobes; its rather wider, uncinata seed with deep uniform excavation; and finally its habitat—these all show specific characteristics rather than varietal.

PENTSTEMON DEUSTUS, var. **suffrutescens**, var. nova. Differt a forma typica basi suffrutescenti vel frutescenti; altitudine majora; foliis longioribus, magis laciniatis; stamine quinto valde hirsuto.—Dry bars of Rogue River, above Agness, Curry County, June 30, 1929. Collected by *Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Leach*, their no. 2550. TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon.

Another interesting form of this polymorphous species, looking quite distinct from typical *P. deustus*; but connecting forms are found.

PENTSTEMON DEUSTUS, var. **Savagei**, var. nova. Differt a forma typica corolla purpureis limitibus maculata, extra glandulosa; lobis calycis attenuato-circinatis.—At middle elevations, Bluffs of Grayback Mountain, Josephine County, July 13, 1930. My no. 12828. TYPE in the Herbarium of the University of Oregon.

It has been apparent to the author, as it has been to most botanists who have studied *Pentstemon deustus*, that it would have to be divided into many varieties, or else species would be made of these forms. In spite of the differences given above, the general similarity and peculiar odor of all these forms would rather link them as varieties than species. In no other variety, nor in typical *P. deustus*, do these handsome and well marked stripes on the corolla appear.

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON.